The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Meets USSR Military Delegation

President Kim Il Sung poses for a photo with the political workers delegation of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR headed by General Aleksei Lizichev on Dec. 4. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 4 received the political workers delegation of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR headed by General Aleksei Lizichev, director of the General Political Department of the Army and Naval Fleet on a visit to Korea, according to the Korean Central News Agency.

Present on the occasion were O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and General Chief of Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Li Bong Won, Colonel General of the KPA.

Secretary Kim Jong Il received a gift from the head of the delegation.

Earlier, on Dec. 3 the Soviet delegation was awarded the DPRK orders and medals by Vice President Pak Sung Chul. Orders of National Flag First Class was awarded to General Aleksei Lizichev, and Order of Friendship First Class to the members of the delegation.

Organ: DPRK Never Adopts One-Sided Foreign Policy

In refutation of Western media saying Pyongyang tilts to Moscow rather than to Beijing in recent months, the organ paper of the Workers' Party of Korea on Nov. 28 came out with reaffirmation of its foreign policy of strengthening friendship with all socialist countries as its major task.

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the party led by President Kim Il Sung, said, "Our party and the DPRK government have all along pursued an independent foreign policy. Under no circumstances has it pursued a one-sided policy." **(See the full text on page 8)**

"Our party has invariably maintained the policy of making friends with China and with the Soviet Union and strengthening friendship and solidarity with all the socialist countries," stressed the paper in a commentator's article.

Some Japanese reporters, including what they say Korea watchers, referred to Pyongyang's diplomacy as having being inclined to Moscow militarily since the middle of this year.

They also said that a crack was surfacing in the traditional ties between Pyongyang and Beijing.

The article accused them of distorting the development of ties with socialist states, into which Pyongyang has poured its efforts on the basis of independence, friendship and peace.

The paper said that the distortion of fact was joined in by the south Korean authorities.

This crafty trick, it said, is aimed at estranging socialist countries from each other and splitting them by driving a wedge between them according to the Asian strategy of the U.S.

Following it, the Americans are making efforts to form a without-treaty military alliance among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul by rearming Japan and making the southern sector of Korea into the "largest nuclear forward base in the Far East," said the paper.

"The strengthened friendship and solidarity between our Republic and the fraternal socialist countries is a big stumbling block in the way of the execution of such aggressive plans," it added.

A move to report "the daily favourable development of the relations" in a distorted way "is an insult to the independent foreign policy of our party and our Republic and an open challenge to the Korean people," said the official paper.

DPRK Power Industry Com. Charges Seoul's Anti-DPRK Campaign

The Power Industry Commission of the DPRK in its statement issued on Nov. 28 acutely criticized the south Korean authorities, saying that they came up with an offer for talks on the Kumgangsan Power Station despite the fact that "they have recklessly carried out an anti-communist and anti-DPRK campaign before inquiring into things or proposing talks."

The statement noted that Seoul has gone through every kind of slanders at Pyongyang in an attempt to abuse the construction of the dam for their insidious political purpose and now, belatedly offered an inter-Korean talks

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Defence Minister's Greeting to Cuba

PYONGYANG Dec. 2 (KCNA) – Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Raul Castro Ruz, Minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Day of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The message says the valiant officers and soldiers of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces under the leadership of the communist party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz have creditably defended the gains of the revolution, bravely smashing the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression, intervention and blockade, and firmly guaranteed by armed forces the endeavours of the Cuban people to build a new life.

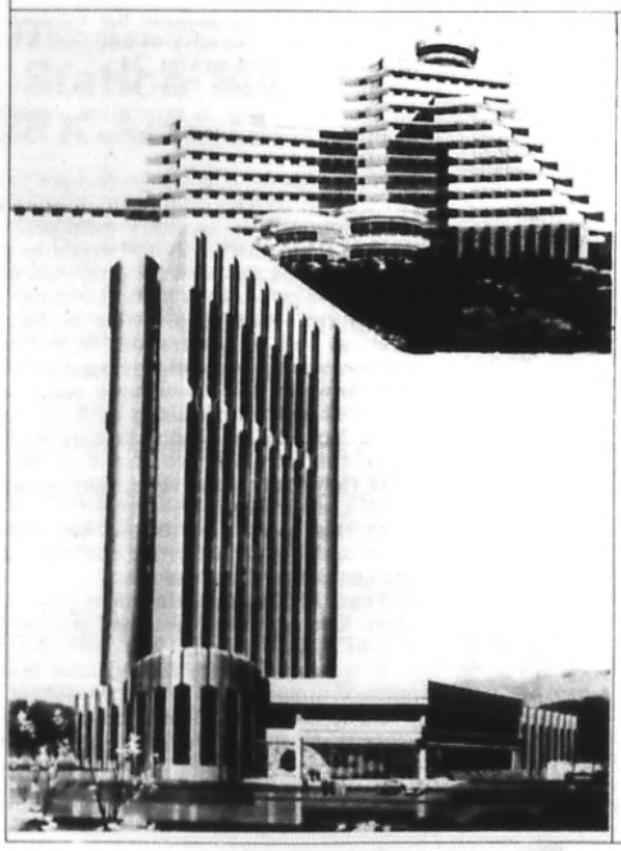
We sincerely rejoice over the new achievements of the fraternal Cuban people and army in their struggle to carry out the new five-year plan and increase the defence capabilities of the country in hearty response to the decisions of the third party congress, it says.

SR-71 Spy Flights Number 9 in Nov.

The U.S. committed an aerial espionage against the DPRK by letting an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane infiltrate into the sky above the coastal waters off Kangyong Peninsula in the West Sea of Korea at around 10:44 in the wake of its infiltration into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong in the East Sea of Korea at around 10:24 December 1, according to a KCNA report.

Such aerial espionage numbered nine in the one month of November alone, it said.

Hotels on 100m-wide Street



"Bang! Bang! Bang!" Some 70,000 and 100,000-ton dynamites explode to remove earth for the construction of Kwangbok Street, 100 metres in width and 6 kilometres in length, in one of the suburbs of Pyongyang.

In the making on either side of the street are high-rise buildings which accommodate 20,000 family units and sports village.

Cultural institutions also under construction on the district include a students and children's palace, an acrobatic theatre and a press club.

The picture shows an artist's conception of hotels for tourists from overseas as well as local provinces. (See related article and photos on page 3)

Socialist Int'l Hits Seoul's Crackdown

The Socialist International issued a statement in opposition to brutal suppression of the south Korean dissidents.

Noting that an increasing number of opposition activists and democrats and human rights champions are languishing behind bars in south Korea, the statement said, "The world is watching with an uneasy mind the Chon Du Hwan military dictatorial regime intensifying its crackdown upon the people."

"Such fascist behavior of the south Korean authorities is a wanton violation of democracy, which will further aggravate the crisis of the south Korean regime," it added.

Chongryun Raps Seoul's Tension-Producing Step

Chongryun Vice Chairman So Man Sul in his talk issued on Nov. 26 criticized the Chon junta, saying that it had taken a war posture against the DPRK during Nov. 17-24 in connection with the latest anti-DPRK campaign.

"The fact clearly proves that the Chon junta instigated by the U.S. made a reckless war maneuver attempt on the pretext of a shameless demagogic plot which it cooked up by itself," Mr. So said.

Stories on Mr. Kim Jong Il (7)

Into a Country of Art

(Continued from No. 1,312 issue of The People's Korea)

Secretary Kim Jong Il led literary writers and artists to make an effective contribution to the enterprise of modeling the whole society on the Juche idea by fully developing literature and art to a high ideological and artistic level as required by the times and the revolution, on the basis of the successes achieved in the course of promoting their revolution.

The Secretary, a great authority on arts, fulfilled in his unique way all the tasks to raise to a high level all the fields of literature and art such as motion pictures, operas, music, dances, literature, fine arts, and circuses.

Take for example, the drama. As in the motion-picture and opera revolutions, the Secretary removed the already outdated existing theatrical forms and created a new model of revolutionary plays agreeable to a modern sense of beauty in the course of producing a new version of "A Mountain Shrine," an immortal masterpiece, with a new major innovation effected in this field.

A large number of great and fine works were produced in literature thanks to the Secretary's careful guidance. Occupying a foremost position among the works produced during this period are works depicting the revolutionary career of the President. An artistic portrayal of the President leading the struggle of the people for *Chajusong* plays a significant role in literary production. This is because of the absolute position and decisive role of the leader in the struggle of the popular masses. The Secretary attached special significance and gave specific guidance to the artistic depiction of the President.

Assigned to the task of producing works of art dealing with the glorious revolutionary career of President Kim Il Sung, the authors were at a loss how to carry it out. Indicating a clear orientation and a concrete method of producing the required works, Secretary Kim Jong Il told the writers that a chronological approach was desirable, and planned to publish the completed full-length works in a series, each under a separate title.

Receiving the advice from the Secretary, the writers became full of lusty energy and set out to produce the works. The full-length novel "The Dawn of Revolution," thus completed is set in Jirin (a city in Northeast China), dealing with the early revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung, during the period in which the destiny of the country and people was at the crossroads of life and death.

Calling the author of the work to get full details of the ongoing production, the Secretary spoke of such ideas as were beyond the author's imagination and suggested new scenes. When the manuscript was completed, the Secretary sat up all night to read through the over 3,000-page work in manuscript.

In this way, "The Dawn of Revolution" was completed as a full-length novel presenting in epic form the early revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung who carved out the future of the Korean revolution, upholding the torch-light of the Juche idea.

Such concrete advice given by Secretary Kim Jong Il led to the successful production of the "Immortal History" series, the widely-read full-length novels including "The Year 1932," "Arduous March," "The Foot of Mt. Paekdu," "Grim Sector," and "Spring at the Base."

In the field of novels, many full-length works were written, describing the lives of people in the post-liberation period of democratic construction, during the Fatherland Liberation War and in the postwar period of socialist construction. Of them; a number of novels including "New Spring," "Life Water" and "Pyongyang Time" were spotlighted.

"River" novels like a historical novel "The Kabo Peasant War" (Vols. 1 and 2) were also produced.

The Secretary's guidance to literature and art bore rich fruit in the field of motion pictures.

A box-office success was the feature film "Star of Korea" (so far Parts-VI have been completed) dealing with the early revolutionary history of the President who opened up the path through difficulties for the Korean revolution and portraying the loyalty to the President of young communists like Cha Gwang Su and Kim Hyok. Another product of the Secretary's guidance was a Korean version of the James Bond series, "Unknown Heroes" in a series of 20 films, depicting the patriotic spirit of special agents of the People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War.

In its draft form, "Unknown Heroes" was in three parts without any interesting content. Thanks to the concrete guidance of the Secretary on over 30 occasions the film was revised and at last completed as a series of 20 films breaking new ground in spy films.

The Korean circus is a case in point. A thorough implementation of the Secretary's policy of establishing Juche in circuses and combining sports and art resulted in the introduction of superb stunts which thrilled the spectators and won their prompt applause: a variety of centrifugal feats based on the use of centrifugal force, formative stunts mostly using jumps and turns, a wide variety of acrobatic fights using mainly chinning and bearing power, and various acrobatic stunts composed of head, mouth, hand and foot tricks.

Secretary Kim Jong Il guided the popular masses so that they might enjoy and create works of art on their own initiative. As President Kim Il Sung taught, the Secretary, giving special attention to the popularization of literature and art, led them to participate in creating works of literature and art on a mass basis and enjoy full benefits from literature and art.

This represented another epochal step ever taken to convert Korea into a country of art. Only when literature and art have come to bloom throughout the whole of society and all its members have become able to enjoy and create literature and art, the society will be called an ideal society all the members of which will have fully developed human qualities.

Only in a society with popularized literature and art can highly developed popular-oriented literature and art colorfully flower.

While making efforts to spread literary works, films, songs and dances to all the cities and farming villages of the country, the Secretary actively enlisted the popular masses in creating literary and art works and brought their wisdom and intelligence into fuller play. This policy led to improved art club activities in every plant, enterprise and workshop and put many-sided art activities of the working people on a day-to-day basis.

Whenever he saw works and performances by art clubs among the masses of people, Secretary Kim Jong Il gave valuable advice to their authors, performers and producers.

Developing literature and art on a popular basis required training of a large number of qualified artists and their assignment to factories and the countryside. A few universities of literature and art in the capital were found insufficient to meet this demand even by expanding their enrollment. So, the Secretary took measures to set up higher art schools in all the provinces which produced a large troop of artists.

One foreign worker commented as follows:

"The Land of Morning Calm, Korea is an ideal country in every respect. In that country our working-class ideal is completely realized not only in politics and economic achievements but also in literature and art."

Circuses whose quality as an art many people abroad doubt are an object of universal acclamation in Korea.

It is Secretary Kim Jong Il that has led Korea to become a country of art.

(To be continued)

Central Meeting on 50th Anniv. of Samil Wolgan

A central meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of *Samil Wolgan*, a revolutionary publication founded and led by President Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, was held on Dec. 1 with a large attendance at the People's Palace of Culture.

The meeting heard a report from Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice Premier of the Administration Council.

He said *Samil Wolgan*, a magazine founded by President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 1, 1936 as the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, was a revolutionary publication which inherited and developed the excellent tradition of revolutionary publications founded and led by him at the dawn of the Korean revolution and in the first period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and a model publication of Juche type which served entirely the Korean revolution, taking the Juche idea as its guideline.

The reporter said, President Kim Il Sung founded in time the party's organ Rodong Sinmun and other newspapers, news agency and radios and brought into being magazines and books without delay right after liberation and wisely led their work.

Secretary Kim Jong Il defined anew the nature and missions of the WPK mass media and the principles of their activity and their main tasks in line with the requirements of a new stage and established all-round leadership of their work, thereby recording a new chapter in the history of development of the WPK mass media.

The reporter outlined the tasks.

He stated that the party's mass media should pay primary attention to conducting education in the Juche idea more broadly and profoundly in compliance with the requirements of the developing revolution to a higher stage.

The mass media of the WPK, he went on, should encourage more vigorously the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the south Korean people and, at the same time, continue to wage a powerful press war against the enemy to smash the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation moves of the U.S. and the south Korean junta.

They should also intensify information and propaganda to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and with all the peace-loving people of the world in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, and to actively support the efforts to thwart and frustrate the arms buildup of the U.S. and their scheme to provoke a thermonuclear war and establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world, he stressed.

DPRK Christian Fed. Meets Its 40th Birthday

A central rally was held in Pyongyang on Nov. 28 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Christians' Federation, according to the Korean Central News Agency.

Chairman Kim Song Ryul of the federation in his report stressed that for the cause of genuine peace, the U.S. armed forces and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from south Korea and a realistic step be taken between the north and south of Korea to guarantee non-aggression.

He also urged all the conscientious figures, clergymen and fellow Christians of the world to pay attention to the crackdown upon the religionists, and to extend support and encouragement to their struggle for independence, democracy and the national reunification.

EDITORIAL

Seoul's Groundless Claims About Kumgangsan Dam

As the DPRK's 3rd Seven-Year Economic Plan begins next year a number of projects have already been started so that economic activity will be enhanced in the future.

In particular, large scale hydroelectric installations have been constructed to meet the increased demand for electricity that will occur during the next seven years. These include the Taechon Power Station, which is near completion, and has a capacity of 680,000 KWH, and the Kumgangsan Power Station, which was started on Oct. 21.

The Kumgangsan Dam will be the biggest in the DPRK, with a 3.6 billion-ton reservoir and a generating capacity of 800,000 KWH. The dam will significantly contribute to the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

Almost as soon as the project got under way south Korean authorities started an "anti-DPRK" campaign, alleging that the Kumgangsan Dam is a "special construction" for "military purposes." They claimed that the dam could be used to flood the south and would be part of a strategy for a "southward invasion." They exaggerated the diversions of the dam and said that it has a "greater destructive power than nuclear bombs."

South Korean people were mobilized to attend "government"-organized meetings and demonstrations to protest against the construction of the dam and the country was put under a state of semi-war.

Meanwhile, the Chon junta plans to construct a new dam as a "countermeasure" and a fund-raising drive has been started.

On Nov. 26 the south came up with a proposal to hold a north-south meeting on this issue. One wonders what their true intentions are.

If they truly want talks, they should stop slandering the project and offer an official apology.

In this connection the DPRK Power Industry Committee issued a statement on Nov. 26, declaring that talks were dependant on an admission of guilt and an apology from the south.

The DPRK has continued its peace-loving stance in its attitude towards the south Korean compatriots and in fact sent relief goods to south Korean flood victims in the autumn, 1984.

It is nothing more than slander that the Kumgangsan Dam poses a serious military threat.

Criticism of the dam should end at once and the Chon junta should stop using the issue to prolong their term in office and perpetuate the division of Korea.

If they want to discuss the matter, they should admit what they have done and apologize to the DPRK.

Kwangbok St. under Construction

Kwangbok Street which is now under construction will be built from Palgol Bridge in Pyongyang City to the folk of Mangyongdae west of Pyongyang. It will be 100 meters in width and some 6 km long.

Its construction was started in January this year. Dwellings for approximately 20,000 families along with various public amenities will be built along the street in harmony with the natural beauty of the area. Modern service establishments, cultural institutions with something out of the common and a sports village will be built in this street. Each building and dwelling will be spacious and elegant.

There will be residential apartments of 12, 20, 30 and 42 stories with different shape respectively, and some will be able to accommodate some 1,400-1,500 families.

A 28-story Kwangbok Street Hotel covering an area of tens of thousands of square meters with accommodation for 840 is under construction in the central part of the street.

A tourist hotel, the Angol Hotel with accommodations for 1,000 and other public service establishments will be among new buildings in this street.

The exterior of the hotel now under construction in the central part of Kwangbok Street will be imposing and graceful and the interior will feature a large entrance hall where a special staircase is complimented by jet water fountains and brilliant chandeliers. A wading pool will also be incorporated in the design.

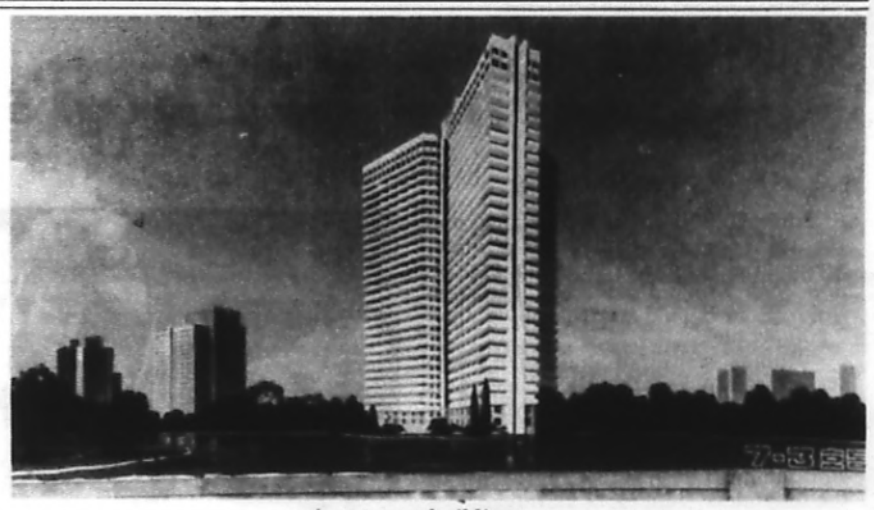
On the first and second floors there will be a post and telecommunications office, a banquet hall, a shop, a bookstore, a soft drinks stand, halls for games and amusements and conference, press, dining and rest rooms.

Also envisaged is a several hundred seat cinema.

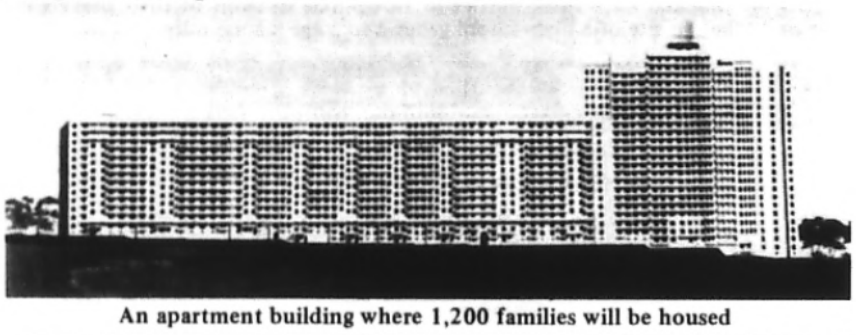
Guest rooms will be arranged from the third floor and each room will have a parlor, study and other rooms. The hotel was designed by the Pyongyang City Designing Office. The hotel will be decorated with high quality stones and ceramics to give the building an aesthetic appeal, said deputy chief engineer Choe Ryong Rim.

Kwangbok Street is scheduled to be completed by 1988.

Some artistic conceptions of the street follow:

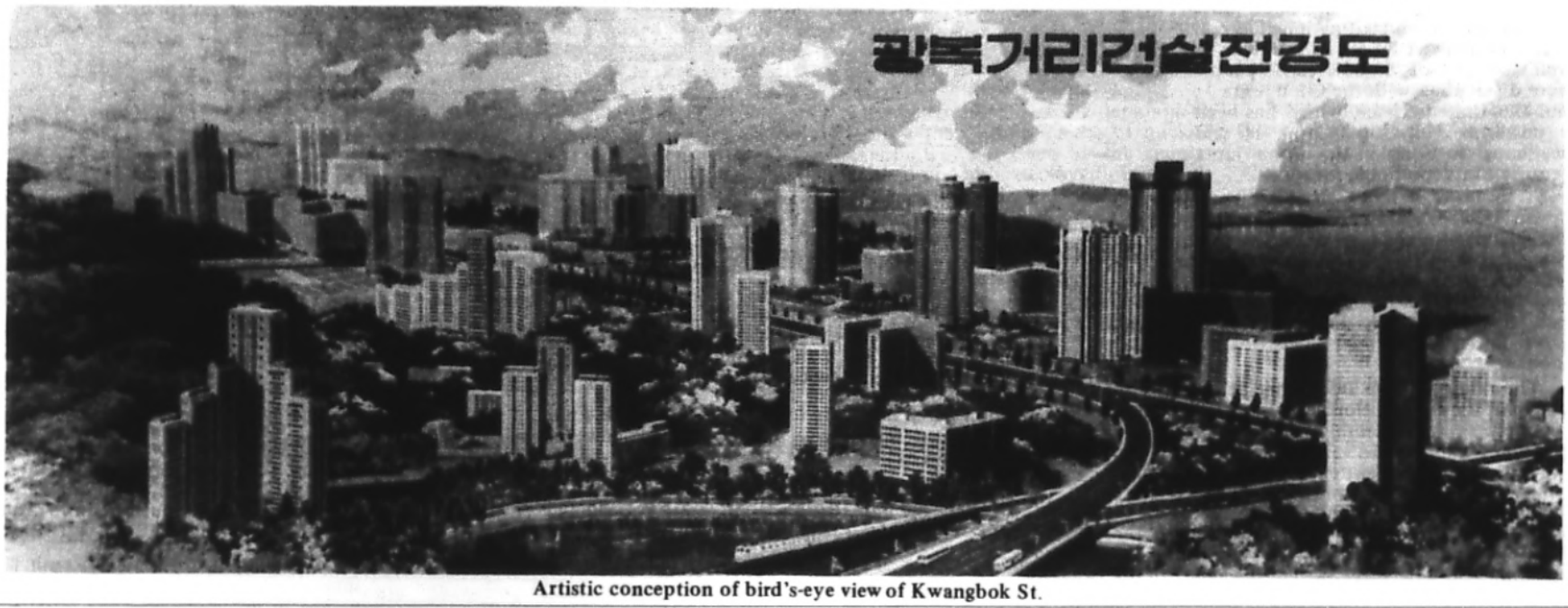


Apartment buildings



An apartment building where 1,200 families will be housed

An apartment building with symmetrical form



Artistic conception of bird's-eye view of Kwangbok St.

Hydraulic Power Station Built in Guinea with DPRK Assistance

A ceremony for the completion of Hydraulic Power Station No. 2, Killy City, Guinea, was held in Kindia Province on Nov. 5.

Speaking at the ceremony, the governor of Kindia Province expressed heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il for having shown deep interest and care for the successful construction of the power station in the shortest time.

He noted that the power station is a brilliant symbol of the friendship and cooperation between Guinea and Korea.

The secretary of state in charge of water and forest said:

The cooperation rendered by the Korean people to the Guinean people is a substantial contribution to the solution of the agricultural problem in African countries including Guinea. This is a true example of South-South cooperation.

Guinea will study agro-technology of Korea and her experience in building the countryside.

The achievements of the Korean people in socialist economic construction give conviction of victory and courage to the Guinean people.

The Guinean government and people will invariably support and encourage the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of the country, he declared.

Guinean President Inspects Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science

Guinean President Lansana Conte on Nov. 5 inspected the Koba Farm of the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science where Korean agricultural experts are rendering cooperation.

He was accompanied by the minister of rural development of Guinea and the head of the delegation for the operation of the institute.

After the inspection President Lansana Conte extended wholehearted thanks to President Kim Il Sung for sending Korean agricultural experts to the Koba Farm, which would be a model in the solution of food problem, the primary task of the Guinean government, and bringing a good crop to the farm.

The farm, he said, shows practical examples to the nearby peasants and Guinean leading officials, gives a great inspiration to them and convinces us that we can achieve self-sufficiency in food.

He extended once again thanks to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il on behalf of the Guinean government and people.

DPRK's Foreign Policy Embraces S-S Cooperation

South-south cooperation constitutes a major part of the DPRK's foreign policy. So far, the DPRK is cooperating with some 60 countries in various fields.

The Korean Economic Cooperation General Company is one of the organizations actively promoting cooperation so that cooperation with the Third World countries may be strengthened.

The company has made its greatest contribution in construction, having participated in the construction of a presidential residence, schools of various levels, institutes for science and technology, stadiums, hospitals, and parliament, cultural and international conference halls. Numerous factories, entrepreneurs, houses and irrigation projects have also featured on the company's list of cooperative achievements.

Through various construction projects in the DPRK the company has gained experience in using advanced technologies and prides itself in the high quality of its work.

In the early part of this decade the company joined in the construction of the Tower of Juche, the Arch of Triumph, the People's Study House, the West Sea Barrage, the Taechon Hydroelectric Power Station and many other projects of national importance.

In the light of its experience the company now seeks to help strengthen and develop cooperation with developing countries in economic, technological and cultural fields so that these countries can develop an independent economy.

The company is also involved in agricultural exchanges and at present is participating in irrigation projects in Tanzania, Ethiopia and Burkina Faso.

In both agricultural and industrial sectors the company has favored Third World countries and has dispatched its experts in various fields to help train and educate where needed.

This Is Chon's Way of Politics

Some 70,000 police finally thwarted the planned rally calling for a direct presidential system by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party on Nov. 29 in Seoul, arresting more than 2,200 people.

"Human walls" of policemen "successfully" blocked the NKDP members and citizens from holding the mass rally in the heart of Seoul, not only by surrounding the rally site but also cordoning off all possible approaches to the rally place from early morning.

Scattered small scale demonstrations continued into late hours after the Chon junta crushed the rally on the day, but massive police forces also deterred these protests.

Earlier, the south Korean authorities warned the opposition not to hold the rally, threatening the rally would "invite an uncontrollable disorder."

They also said, "Although the sponsor of the rally has pledged to hold it peacefully, we have to take into consideration the nightmare of the May 3 Inchon incident and riots by radical leftists at various NKDP assemblies held in provincial cities."

Thus, the authorities themselves threatened the people who were going to attend the peaceful rally, causing violent protests among students and citizens.

A series of crackdowns on the democratic movement after the Asian Games in September seem to have been so far "successful".

But more and more people are showing dissatisfaction with the Chon junta – a secretly-conducted nationwide poll this year showed 84.5% of students as well as 65.1% of "middle class" people were dissatisfied with the Chon junta –, and the United States, which has been a powerful "ally" of Chon, is said beginning to forsake the Chon junta because of its too tough measures.

On Dec. 3, after the crackdown on the planned opposition rally, the U.S. State Department spokesman suggested that the south Korean regime violated the "constitution" when it prevented a rally by sending tens of thousands of police onto the streets.

The ruling DJP on Dec. 4 decided to propose its constitutional revision bill to the national assembly without opposition's approval toward year-end or in the beginning of next year.

Under the current law, a two-thirds majority vote is required to adopt a constitutional amendment bill.

Its 148 seats are not enough to pass the bill single-handedly.

The DJP is now openly saying, however, that it will force the amendment bill through the assembly unilaterally – presumably relying on splinter groups and other opposition party members to give it a required two-thirds majority.

Most analysts expect that the DJP will take the move during the frigid winter months when political activities are usually at a low ebb.

NKDP president Li Min U and his colleagues are blocked by a thick barrier of riot police in front of their party's main office in Seoul on Nov. 29, when they tried to go to the old site of a high-school ground to stage a mass rally.

Demonstrators on Nov. 29 stand in the middle of the street, holding two placards in front. One placard says "Erect the regime of masses by convening a new constitutional assembly."

NKDP to Strike Back

The NKDP on Dec. 5 decided at an enlarged meeting of leaders that it will form a "struggle committee for crushing the DJP's plot to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system and prolong its power" at an early date, in order to cope with the DJP's decision.

It also reconsidered its plan to hold simultaneous anti-"government" rallies in 13 major cities across the nation on Dec. 13-14 in lieu of the foiled one in Seoul.

The NKDP proposed to the DJP to ask people whether they prefer a parliamentary cabinet system through a general election after dissolving assembly, but the ruling party immediately rejected.

A bulletin board at Seoul's Ewha Women's University campus carries posters urging students to participate in the opposition rally. The poster says, "Let's go to Kwanghwamun waving flags of democracy."

DJP Unilaterally Passes Budget Bill

Earlier on Dec. 2, the ruling party rammed a 1987 budget bill through the national assembly without the presence of opposition members.

The NKDP had demanded throughout the night that prime minister Lho Shin Yong make a formal "government" apology for massive police action that aborted an opposition rally on Nov. 29.

The "government" and the ruling party refused, and after hours of exchanges of shouts and confrontation, ruling party members went into an assembly rest area, where they passed the budget bill by voicing approval without taking a vote.

It was the second consecutive year that the ruling party headed by Chon Du Hwan had moved to approve a national budget on its own.

The "administration"-proposed budget bill this year was equivalent to about $17.88 billion, with the largest portion, roughly about one-third, going to "defense" spending.

Meanwhile, 88 of the NKDP's 90 lawmakers on the day wrote letters of resignation in protest against the DJP's unilateral passage of the 1987 budget bill.

Choi Hyung U, vice president of the NKDP, said, "We cannot but regard such an act as a signal for another plot," expressing rage at the ruling party's unilateral action.

Chon Has No Right to Mention Democracy

Originally Chon Du Hwan took power in 1980 through a military coup irrespective of people's will while the country was in confusion following the assassination of Pak Jung Hi, and ordered the notorious Kwangju massacre to crush the democratic movement that was in full swing.

Recently, Chon said in an unreported interview at the Blue House that he was ready to reimpose martial law if disorder in the country worsens, despite the fact that on Apr. 30, he agreed to permit revision of the constitution even before he steps down in 1988.

These facts clearly show that Chon Du Hwan has no intention to permit constitutional revision, nor to step down in 1988, and that he is bent on continuing his grip on power.

U.S. N-Weapons Infrastructure in S. Korea Beefed Up

The United States has beefed up its nuclear weapons infrastructure in south Korea while increasing the number of personnel by 4,367 in two years.

According to "Defence 86", almanac published by the Department of Defense, the number of U.S. soldiers stationed in south Korea increased by 3,766 from 41,392 in 1985 to 45,158 in 1986.

A sharp increase has taken place during the past year as the number in 1984 stood at 40,791, an increase of 601 during the period from 1984 to 1985.

The number increased by 4,327 in two years. In particular, the number of Marines and Army soldiers has jumped drastically. The number of Marines jumped to 969 as of Mar. 31, 1986 from 160 as of Mar. 31, 1985.

The number of Army soldiers jumped to 32,312 from 29,484 during the same period.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Army is to return medium-range battlefield support missiles to south Korea in the next few months.

Battery B of the 33rd Field Artillery (Lance) is expected to be stationed near the Demilitarised Zone.

The Lance missile the United States plans to deploy in south Korea is capable of carrying both nuclear and neutron warheads.

It is certain that the number of nuclear warheads deployed in south Korea will increase with the deployment of Lance.

The KCNA commented on the planned deployment of Lance in its Dec. 1 dispatch: "This step is a link in the whole chain of their criminal schemes to turn south Korea more thoroughly into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East and a powder keg under the pretext of 'reinforcing the medium-range missile system.'"

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, carried a similar article in its Dec. 3 issue.

Here are edited versions of the Dec. 1 KCNA dispatch and the Dec. 3 Rodong Sinmun article:

Their moves to reduce south Korea to a nuclear forward base assumed a full-fledged scale after they proclaimed that area their "frontline defense zone" in the middle of the 1970s. And it was put into a more concrete form and hastened at fast speed after Reagan took office.

The Number of U.S. Soldiers in S. Korea

(as of Mar. 31)	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total
1984	28,514	377	56	11,844	40,791
1985	29,484	402	160	11,346	41,392
1986	32,312	408	969	11,469	45,158

[Source: "Defence 84, 85 & 86," the Department of Defense]

In this criminal manoeuvres of the Americans more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons have been deployed in south Korea and in recent years 50 or more neutron bombs known as "devil's weapons in the 20th century" and backpack nukes for special operational units have been brought there.

Having deployed more than one nuclear weapon per 100 square kilometer in south Korea, the Americans are scattering them all over the area so they may be used any time.

Land-based nuclear weapons are sited in Uijongbu, Munsan, Tongduchon, Chunchon and Seoul districts and field storages and tactical combat planes for nuclear attack in Ulsan, Kunsan, Osan and other areas. Some time ago, they announced that the "nuclear quick reaction army" ("Q.R.A.") would be deployed at the Kunsan base. And the criminal plan of the U.S. to build 36 special underground nuclear depots at the U.S. airforce base there was disclosed. And it has been known that a new nuclear base code-named "620 project" is under construction in the deep Kyeryong Mountain in Kongju, South Chungchong Province.

They have even built an electronic air observation station in Taegu for commanding and observing a nuclear war.

They have enlarged Pusan and Chinhae ports to accommodate nuclear-loaded warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet any time.

It is only too natural that the Americans' schemes to start a nuclear war, having turned south Korea into a nuclear power keg, have become a target of strong protest and denunciation from the world peace-loving people, not to speak of the Korean people. **(KCNA dispatch, Dec. 1)**

* * * * *

The Americans, attaching greater importance to Asia in their aggressive global strategy, are hard at work to extensively reinforce nuclear arms in this region and step up the scheme to knock into shape a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea, having revived Japanese militarism.

In particular, they are further converting south Korea into their military base for aggression, clamouring that the Korean Peninsula is the "frontline bridgehead" for the execution of their global strategy.

The Americans recently decided to deploy "Lance" missiles in south Korea and are now pushing ahead with a plan to build 36 special depots of nuclear weapons in Kunsan.

The danger of nuclear war is daily increasing and peace is gravely threatened on the Korean Peninsula.

The Americans are pursuing their unchangeable design to invade the northern half of the Republic and other socialist countries by means of nuclear war, by deploying more nuclear weapons in south Korea.

It was in 1975 that the deployment of more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons was published by the enemy. Washington has deployed in south Korea newly developed nuclear weapons and means of delivery over the past 10-odd years.

Nuclear bases in south Korea are being constantly perfected.

As a result, south Korea has become a comprehensive nuclear armoury the largest in the Far East stacked with ultra-small tactical nuclear weapons, strategic nuclear weapons, ground, naval and air nuclear weapons, all kinds of nuclear warheads and means of nuclear delivery.

The Americans are stepping up preparations to massively and concentrically introduce nuclear armed forces in case of a nuclear war in Korea, by readjusting and reinforcing nuclear bases around the Korean Peninsula.

They frequently stage large-scale nuclear war rehearsals with south Korea and Japan as main theatre, and perfect a nuclear war strategic and tactical system through "Team Spirit" military exercises.

They openly cry that the use of nuclear weapons is easier in south Korea than in any other part of the world.

The Americans must put an end at once to their reckless nuclear war moves and withdraw all their nuclear weapons and aggression forces from the Korean Peninsula. **(Rodong Sinmun, Dec. 3)**

"To Suppress Our People Is Impossible": Kim Dae Jung

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are excerpts from Mr. Kim Dae Jung's interview with a Newsweek reporter. Excerpts of the interview were carried by the Nov. 24 issue of the magazine.

Newsweek: You recently said that you would not run in the next presidential election if President Chun Doo Hwan agreed to a direct election to choose his successor. Why?

Kim: An unusual measure is necessary to stop the momentum of suppression. The major excuse for Chun's military coup in 1980 was to prevent my becoming president because I was supposedly "pro-communist." Lately Chun and his cronies have opposed the call for direct presidential elections, saying it is intended to fulfill my presidential ambition. So I'm saying to Chun: "Now I have abandoned my ambition. You should agree with this system."

How have Chun's people reacted—aside from noting that you are under a suspended 20-year prison sentence for sedition and thus are not legally eligible to run for office?

They have not seemed to take my proposal very seriously. But in fact they are shocked by it because a huge majority of our people have expressed their support.

The ruling party is proposing a parliamentary system of government with districting arrangements that critics claim would virtually guarantee its continuing hold on power. What is your view?

If there is a parliamentary system, Chun will name all the National Assembly candidates from his party and then name a prime ministerial candidate who would be obedient to him.

At the moment an upsurge of popular anger over the government crackdown isn't evident. Why not?

When people are assaulted by the government's harsh measures, for the time being they keep silent. But as time passes, they regain their spirit and willingness to fight. Our people are highly educated. They have demonstrated such ability in realizing economic development and have shown such determination to solve their problems for themselves. To suppress such people is like trying to force a college student to put on the uniform of a primary-school boy: it is impossible.

Now that the authorities have largely controlled antigovernment protest demonstrations, won't that affect your ability to rally public support abroad?

My major concern is not how strong the government is or how we can get American support, but how we can encourage the New Korea Democratic Party to fight well to get the people's full support—and second, whether I can encourage our members to be nonviolent and moderate. If I can succeed in these two things, then I am confident that we can restore democracy in the near future. If we can't encourage our people to be nonviolent, there is no hope of success.

How could you defeat well-armed government forces?

The government lacks support not only from the people in general but also from government officials, including policemen. And there is a growing number of military leaders who recognize that if the military continues its involvement in politics, it will lose the people's support.

In 1980 hundreds of people were killed when the Korean military put down a civilian uprising in the city of Kwangju. Could there ever be another Kwangju?

The generals and soldiers who participated in that massacre never wanted their names revealed as the ones who went to Kwangju. There is a general feeling among our military that they made a great mistake. Many Army leaders, I have been told, are reluctant to use military power to crack down on people again. If any military leader ordered that sort of measure, protests not only from the people but from the military itself would occur.

Tass on Lance

The official Soviet news agency Tass made public a statement on Nov. 28 in connection with Washington's decision to deploy Lance missiles in south Korea.

The KCNA carried the statement in a Nov. 29 dispatch from Pyongyang.

It said:

Over the years the U.S. military has already turned the south of Korea into an explosive nuclear staging area where hundreds of nuclear munitions and numerous delivery systems for them have been deployed – from artillery pieces to newest aircraft.

What is meant now is, in addition to this nuclear potential, to deploy a new class of arms – land-based missiles which can carry either conventional or nuclear and neutron warheads.

Significantly, the United States has taken this action at a historic moment when, as a result of constructive initiatives by the USSR, the contours of a nuclear-free world have come to really visible and the peoples have become justifiably optimistic about prospects for drastic cuts in nuclear weapons and their elimination.

In Asian and Pacific countries sentiment has begun to grow and solidify against the proliferation and buildup of arms in that region.

There has also been manifestation of an increasingly strong desire to improve the situation and strengthen security in the Korean Peninsula itself, which has been reflected in peace initiatives by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to enhance peace and make the entire peninsula a nuclear-free zone.

Far-reaching Soviet proposals directed at lowering tension and strengthening security and state-to-state cooperation in Asia and the Pacific have been consonant with all these positive trends.

By deciding to move its theater missiles to south Korea, the United States has bid ostentatious defiance to the people's desire to limit and reverse the nuclear arms race.

The United States is effectively lending new nuclear-missile parameters to the military situation in the Far East.

For the Korean people, the deployment of new missiles in the south of their country spells a continued widening of its split and even more logjams in the way of a peaceful reunification of their homeland and social progress.

Such U.S. actions cannot but be justly condemned and protested.

They make it utterly clear yet again that scaling up its military preparations, the United States remains the initiator of a continued escalation of the arms race in new areas.

In Washington they should realize that the full weight of responsibility for the dangerous consequences of American nuclear missile deployment in south Korea is on the United States.

Korean Female Repatriates from Japan Help Promote Public Service

The number of repatriates from Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reached 93,314 by 1984 when the 186th ship for repatriation left Japan.

After they were embraced warmly by their fatherland, ex-Korean residents in Japan are leading a proud life as citizens of the country.

Recently, among those who returned home, a number of female repatriates now live in Haeju, the famous port city of the DPRK located in the northeastern part of the Korean Peninsula, are actively participating in the activity for the social revolution.

Naturally, a great majority of women in Korea work outside in factories, offices and on farms rather than stay at home as housewives. But these women of Haeju, who have risen up to put into practice the teachings of Secretary Kim Jong Il on raising level of civil life, have organized, found and are running facilities for Haeju people all by themselves.

The People's Korea introduces the Namsan Domestic Public Service Center and the Haeju Square Restaurant, both of which are run only by woman repartriates from Japan.

Namsan Domestic Public Service Center

The center was founded in January 1985. At first, there were only two women involved in running the center, but its number increased to 13 within a month, and now, it employs 47.

The center has 22 sewing machines and 20 knitting machines. It produces and supplies 120 kinds of clothes.

"We started our work so that we could contribute toward improving the quality of clothes of Haeju people, upholding the teaching of Secretary Kim Jong Il for the revolution in public service," said Kang Mun E, 43, who is in charge of the center.

According to her, they have met with many difficulties during the last two years – in projecting, building the facility, managing and putting the business on the right track. But thanks to the help extended by the Party and the city, the center's business is now going well and the clothes they produce are very popular with Haeju people, especially, young women.

Its popularity lies in the fact that they never produce the same clothes. When they make them, they work hard on them, exchanging opinions and so on, so that they can satisfy all their customers of both sexes, and of any age, as to style and likings.

Also, to get information, they visit lots of apparel exhibitions held in Pyongyang, and shops and department stores in various parts of the country while studying the dresses of foreign customers visiting the DPRK including Korean residents in Japan and learning from magazines and books.

Their only worry at present is that they are finding it hard to meet all the demand of people. To solve this problem, they are planning to expand their business in the future.

The prices are reasonable. For example, men's summer sack coat costs 17-won and winter sack coat 25-won, and pants 6-won. Women's one-piece summer dress costs 10-won and winter dress 20-won while a skirt costs only 6-won (1-won is about a half dollar as of November, 1986. In the DPRK, the average income of workers is 60-70 won a month.)

Generally, it takes three days to make a dress.

Haeju Square Restaurant

Including Chon Mi Sun, 43 and Yun Chun Su, 44, who are in charge of the restaurant, 10 female repatriates from Japan run the Square Restaurant in Haeju City. The restaurant, which opened in July 1985, caters for about 100 customers a day during its business hours. (5 pm-8 pm in week days and 12 pm-8 pm on Sundays and holidays).

Their main customers are laborers and office workers on their way home and their families.

The restaurant serves Korean dishes including *pul-kogi*, Korean barbecue, *pibim-pab*, rice mixed with spices, vegetables and meat, etc. It also offers various Western and Japanese dishes on its menu. Besides, they have special seafood dishes to make the most of its location in a port city.

Mrs. Chon studies the living of Haeju people and tries to give variety to materials and seasonings taking into consideration the linkings and health of the people.

After its opening, the restaurant became popular throughout the country and was introduced with a big headline in a magazine.

It is an epoch-making enterprises for female repatriates to run a restaurant all by themselves. Besides, the restaurant won popularity in Haeju City within a year and contributed much to the revolution in public service.

The female workers hope to develop the quality of the dishes they serve and increase its employees so that they can enlarge the restaurant in the future.

Female repatriate workers at the Namsan Domestic Public Service Center

Female repatriate workers at the Haeju Square Restaurant

Korean Girl Placed Third At Speech Contest

Pae Hong Mi, 17, second-year student of the Kobe Korean High School, placed third at the 29th All Kansai Inter-high English Oratorical Contest held on Nov. 30 in the Kyoto University of Foreign Studies located in Kyoto, the southern part of Japan.

During these consecutive three years, students of Korean schools in Japan have made a clean sweep of the titles of the contest. In 1984, Li Cho Myo of Kyoto Korean High School won first prize at its 27th contest, and last year, at the 28th contest, Son Kyong Ja of the Kobe Korean High School got gold, followed by Li Cho Myo of the Kyoto Korean High School who placed third.

This year, the level of the contest was high and more than 10 out of the 15 contestants were experienced in studying abroad.

Commenting on her speech titled " 'Chosenese', Who Is It?", Kikuchi Shigeo, professor at the Kyoto University of Foreign Studies and one of the judges at the contest, said, "Her topic itself was impressive and it was delivered in a well-controlled and persuasive tone. Also, her pronunciation was clear and intonation was natural enough."

The contest was held under the sponsorship of the English Speaking Society of the Kyoto University of Foreign Studies and was supported by the Mainichi Daily News and the Mainichi Weekly.

Following is the text of the speech by Pae Hong Mi, the third prizewinner of the contest:

" 'Chosenese', Who Is It?"

Pae Hong Mi

Have you ever heard a word "Chosenese"? Perhaps not. Even though you look up that word in the Random House Dictionary, you can never find it out. Several months ago, I happened to read a very interesting article in a Japanese newspaper. It said that in the entrance examination of a certain university, applicants were asked to render "Chosen-jin" into English. As a Korean student in Japan and as one of English learners, I got interested in that article with an expectation that any Japanese high school students with a basic knowledge of English could easily answer the question.

But contrary to my expectation, the result was that more than half the examinees failed to give the correct answer to it and besides, 70% of those who failed answered "Chosenese". Maybe they got a hint from "Japanese" or "Chinese." This fact shows that Korea is geographically the nearest country to Japan and yet she is the farthest country from Japan.

Looking back upon history, relations between Korea and Japan were very friendly from the ancient times. Many historic relices in Japan, such as the Asuka culture and the Horyu-ji Temple prove close ties between them. Then how can today's reality be explained? It is all caused by a very unfortunate and bloody phase of the histories of Korea and Japan in last fifty or sixty years.

In addition, Japan has become one of the most developed countries of the world by absorbing Western culture and technology since World War II.

But on the other hand, relatively, she has been leaving aside other Asian countries, hasn't she?

Well, now the Japanese people's recognition of Korea is poorer than I expected. Do you know the fact that there live about 700,000 Koreans and they occupy 90% of the foreign residents in Japan? And do you know the fact that there still remains national discrimination against Koreans?

According to a Japanese public opinion poll, not a small number of Japanese associate the word Korean with words of contempt, such as 'dirty', 'nasty smell', 'unrelated persons' and so on. So, "Chosenese" is really a symbol of misunderstanding and distrust between Koreans and Japanese.

Last year, in Hyogo prefecture, a Korean boy named "Matsuura Go" who attended the Kabutoyama High School killed himself, despondent about his future as a Korean. He was told that he could not have any job after graduation because of his nationality. How serious and sad this fact is! We should eliminate

(Continued on page 7)

Pae Hong Mi

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Works from 15th Art Exhibition For Korean Students in Japan

Under the systematic national education for the children of Korean residents in Japan, all the Korean pupils and students in 154 Korean schools from kindergarten to university located in almost all parts of Japan are being brought up as national-conscious Korean citizens abroad.

Pupils and students of Korean schools are not only taught Korean, their mother tongue, and other subjects, but there also lays stress on their extracurricular activities.

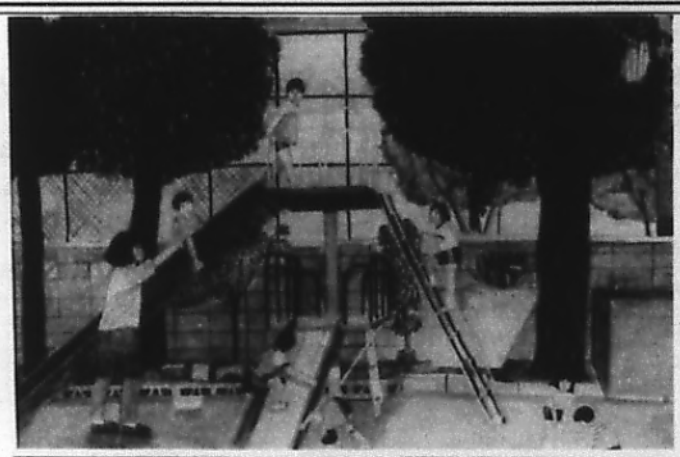
For example, art exhibitions, sports contests and art festivals are annually held for the Korean pupils and students.

In art exhibitions alone, works presented by children have been developing in quality year after year and many works by these students are highly appreciated in art exhibitions held under the sponsorship of Japanese schools and organizations.

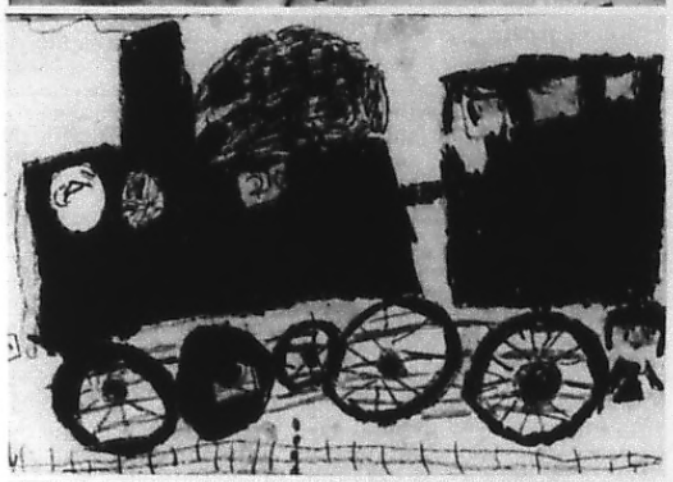
This year, the 15th Art Exhibition for Foreign Students in Japan was held in last Fall. Among 7,168 entries, 814 were accepted for exhibition and 145 won prizes. Compared with its 1st exhibition held in 1970, at which 1,153 works were presented of which 171 were accepted and 59 prizewinning works, the exhibition has greatly developed in quality and quantity.

Photos shown here depict the school life of Korean pupils and students, a successful result of national education enforced here by Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

"Playing 'Through Thick and Thin'" by Pak Hyon Rak, sixth-grader of the Niigata Korean Primary and Middle School



"Sliding" by Hyon Yong Ae, sixth-grader of the Minato Korean Primary School



"Train" by Kwon Hui Sun, kindergartener of the Kyoto Korean Kindergarten

"Physical Lesson – A Fun" by Pak Chi Hyang, second-grader of the Fukushima Korean Primary School

OLD TALES AND LEGENDS

Clever Boy Farmhand

Many, many years ago, in a village there lived a boy named Ok Soe. He served a nobleman as a hired hand to pay off a debt. He had toiled and moiled for almost five years, and the contracted term of service was drawing to a close.

One summer day the nobleman racked his brains to keep Ok Soe all his life as his servant and thought out a trick. Late in the evening, he called in Ok Soe, who had just returned from the field where he had weeded all day long, and proposed, "Let's make a bet now."

"What do you mean by a bet? "

"Well, if you succeed in cheating me, you'll leave my house in due time. But, if not, you'll be my farmhand all your life."

Ok Soe readily consented, and remained silent for a while before, scratching his head, he said:

"Well, sir–yesterday I was carrying firewood down the mountain, when I happened to see a wild goose flying by with a cherry as big as a water jar in its bill."

The master jerked his long smoking pipe out of his mouth and wielded it at Ok Soe, roaring: "You scoundrel, where the hell could you find a cherry as large as a jar? You carry a lie too far. If it was as big as a fist, that would be another matter. Rascal–"

"Oh, yes, sir. The cherry was as large as a fist," corrected Ok Soe.

"Hey, are you in your right senses now? Where on earth could there be such a big cherry? If it was as big as an acorn I might have believed," retorted the noble.

"Yes, yes! I'm sorry, sir. It really looked as big as an acorn." Ok Soe replied humbly, when the noble burst into high feather, shouting, "Listen to me. You've failed to cheat me, so you must serve me as hired hand all your life."

Ok Soe refuted, grinning, "Why, master, what are you talking about? You've been deceived".

"Whatever do you mean by claiming that I have been cheated? " At once the noble got into a fuss, shaking his long pipe as if to strike Ok Soe with it. Still grinning, however, Ok Soe replied:

"Master, do wild geese fly in these dog-days? "

Only then did the noble realize that he had been fairly taken in. But he was infuriated all the more and screamed: "You rascal, a bet is one thing, and a debt is quite another. You have to return the debt anyhow, or else, I'll inform the magistrate of your deceiving me so that your family'll be kept in bondage throughout generations."

Ok Soe made up his mind to teach a lesson to his master who talked black into white.

Some days later, Ok Soe went up the mountain to gather firewood when he found on a rock a large tiger lying asleep on the belly.

Dog bones were scattered about him. Apparently the tiger had been so starved that he had overeaten and couldn't resist delicious languor.

An idea hit Ok Soe, who rushed down the mountain to the village to the noble.

"Master, I'm ready to pay off the debt, now," the boy said out of breath.

"Ready to pay off the debt? " asked the noble dumfounded.

"Please go to the back mountain. I knocked down a tiger as large as an ox. But I couldn't bring it along, so I've come running in."

"Really? "

"Why, I'm meaning what I say. Have I ever told you such a lie? Make haste and take some men along to the mountain."

The noble followed Ok Soe up the mountain accompanied by some people and found a tiger sprawling on a rock just as had been reported.

"Look! Do you still think I'm a liar?" Ok Soe pointed at the tiger triumphantly.

"No, no, my dear chap. You have got an unusual skill," praised the noble.

"Master, this single tiger will be enough to repay my debt and to spare. And I'm going my way."

Ok Soe went down the mountain dancing for joy.

On the other hand, the noble began to think how to use this unexpected fortune.

"I will make a sizable sum of money out of the flesh, whiskers and skin if I sell them. Or rather, it would be better to present it to the newly-appointed magistrate, and I'll get an official rank easily. Then–"

The noble was so overjoyed that before he knew he slapped the tiger on the back and thought aloud, "I've as good as secured an official rank!"

At the very moment the tiger was startled out of sleep at the slap. With a terrific roar, the angry tiger sprang upon the noble. The noble was so stunned as to fall on the back in a swoon.

The noble went mad and roamed about the village. They say he would stop any person he came across and cry, "Catch that, that tiger, and I'll offer you an official post."

DPRK Placed First at Int'l Speed Skating

PYONGYANG Dec. 3 (KCNA) – Korean girls Song Hwa Son and Han Chun Ok came first and third respectively in the women's multiathlon events and Im Ri Bin came fourth in the men's multiathlon events at the International Speed-skating Competitions for the Warsaw Cup which were held in Poland from Nov. 29 to 30.

(Continued from page 6)

mutual distrust and misunderstanding as early as possible. Of course, I can't simply draw a conclusion that these are caused by Japanese people only. There is always the other side of the coin.

It's seriously needed for both of us to know each other, nation's history, culture and situation. We, Koreans, should know about Japan's and also Japanese people should know about Korea's well. The old days are gone and it's high time for both of us, the younger generation, to throw away all the old ideas and build a bridge over the sea. Much has to be done and if we don't do that, who else?

Dear friends!

Now our school has friendship meetings with Japanese high schools once a month and is grapping with the problem of deepening a correct mutual recognition of our countries. I feel so encouraged when I get warm support from them. I am studying three languages, Korean, Japanese and English. I'll study Japanese and English harder to become a young envoy of Korea to narrow down the gap between my country and the rest of the world. Lastly I ask you again, "Chosenese", who is it?

DPRK's Firm Ties with Socialist Nations Unshakable: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried on Nov. 28 a commentator's article headlined "Those Engaged in Fabrication and Slander Will Drink a Bitter Cup of Failure", in which it stressed the DPRK's independent foreign policy to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the socialist nations. Follows the full text of the article:

The international position and authority of our Republic are rising with each passing day and its friendship and solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries are growing in strength and developing on a very high stage.

The consolidation and development of friendship and solidarity among the socialist countries and the growth of the socialist forces as a whole are a major factor in defending universal peace and security and promoting the cause of socialism and communism under the strained international situation today.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government have made it the unshakable cornerstone of their foreign policy to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries and have made energetic efforts to favorably develop the relations with all the socialist countries, always holding high the banner of unity.

The historical visits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries in recent years were epochal events which made an important contribution to further strengthening friendship and solidarity among the fraternal socialist countries.

Over the last few years heads of socialist countries visited our country.

This year alone the heads of such fraternal countries as Cuba, Yugoslavia, Poland, China, the German Democratic Republic and Mongolia came to our country in succession.

These mutual visits and meetings among the heads of socialist countries carried, indeed, weighty significance in strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation among them in keeping with the requirements of the development of the current situation.

For their sincere efforts to strengthen unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement and defend global peace and security our party and the government of our republic enjoy deep trust and support of the fraternal parties, fraternal countries and the world's peace-loving people.

But there are forces which hate the external authority and prestige of our party and Republic rising, their influence extending and the unity and cohesion of our country and socialist countries growing stronger.

Apparently having in mind the daily favorable development of the relations between our country and other socialist countries, some publications of Japan these days paint a distorted picture of it, alleging that the DPRK tilted to one side yesterday and is tilting to the other today.

And they assert that a crack is appearing in the relations between our country and China.

The paid trumpeters of the south Korean puppets are singing duet with the Japanese reactionaries.

It is only too clear a fact to anyone who reasonably judges things around him that we are always advancing along a straight path of our own on the basis of our independent foreign policy.

Then why are they slinging mud at us, reversing facts?

The Japanese reactionaries are making free with such paradoxical verbiage with the wicked intention to alienate and divide socialist countries.

Needless to say, this is motivated by the aggressive Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

In accordance with their Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists are massing larger aggression forces in Asia, making haste with the rearmament of Japanese militarism and becoming more outspoken in their scheme to give a finishing touch to the three-way military alliance among the United States, Japan and south Korea.

They have turned south Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East and persistently maneuvering to invade the northern half of our Republic and other socialist countries with it as a springboard.

The strengthened friendship and solidarity between our Republic and the fraternal socialist countries is a big stumbling block in the way of the execution of such aggressive plans on the part of the U.S. and Japanese aggression forces.

What the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are most fearful of is the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of socialist countries.

The Japanese reactionaries are resorting to such crafty trick to sling groundless slanders at us, estrange socialist countries from each other and split them by driving a wedge between them.

This is an insult to the independent foreign policy of our party and our Republic and an open challenge to the Korean people.

Independence, friendship and peace are the unshakable foreign policy idea of our party.

Our party and the DPRK government have all along pursued an independent foreign policy. Under no circumstances has it pursued a one-sided policy.

Our party has invariably maintained the policy of making friends with China and with the Soviet Union and strengthening friendship and solidarity with all the socialist countries.

For this it has creditably adhered to and actively developed normal relations with all the fraternal parties and countries in the international communist movement.

Those who are hurling unfounded slanders at the foreign policy of our Republic are seriously mistaken.

With no crafty artifice can they impair the authority of our party and the DPRK or bar the daily expansion and strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between us and our fraternal parties and countries.

Our party will in the future, too, firmly adhere to its independent foreign policy whose validity has been established and whose tremendous vitality has been demonstrated in the ordeals of history and struggle steadfastly for the victory of the common cause against a new world war and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with all the solialist countries, the non-aligned countries and all the progressive countries of the world.

Those who want at least a slight change in the foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government or attempt to throw a shadow on it will taste a bitter cup of shameful failure.

S. Africa: Black Unity through Democratic Structures

By Lauren A.
Special to The People's Korea

While the minority government in South Africa is implementing new repressive measures to maintain white law and order, the black townships all over South Africa are organising their residents into street committees; a new strategy of the United Democratic Front (UDF) to establish unity at grassroot level and to maintain peace and order in the battle-ridden townships, by means of democratic structures.

Street committees are not new in South Africa. Nelson Mandela, imprisoned leader of the African National Congress (ANC), already in 1953 called upon the people to form cells in every street and neighbourhood, to ensure unity amongest all peoples.

In Soweto the UDF and affiliated Soweto Civic Association (SCA) initiated the formation of street committees as a way of uniting people to deal with social problems like living conditions, the rental issue, bad services, security problems like the state supported vigilantes who have been using Soweto streets as battlefield of their war against the comrades, and educational problems.

To effectively deal with all these problems each street committee has a small executive committee consisting of representatives of all sectors of the community; the youth, students, unemployed, parents and workers.

As soon as street committees are fully implemented in Soweto, block committees consisting of representatives of all the street committees within a block will be formed. Representatives of all these blocks in one township or more will then form a branch of the SCA. All the branches of the SCA will sent representatives to an interbranch. This interbranch will then elect the Executive Committee of the SCA on behalf of all the residents of Soweto. In turn the SCA is affiliated to the 22 million strong UDF.

The SCA is not like the Soweto Council based on a law that has been made by the oppressors for the sake of continuing the oppression but is an organisation based on a constitution which has been drawn up by the people to serve the people.

The people of Soweto are no longer prepared to except the laws the racist government is enforcing upon them. In their own words: "We did not elect the Botha regime, so they have no right to make laws for us. We want laws which are made by the people, a people's government."

The success with which the whole structure of street committees has already been implemented is clearly visible in the more disciplined manner in which residents are engaging themselves in the liberation struggle. The random public violence, mainly caused by barbaric police action, that existed in the townships and the aggressive vigilantes are firmly under the control of the UDF.

Unity amongst the oppressed masses has entered a whole new phase with the emergence of street committees. Street committees embrace all black political groups and ideologies, the trade unions, student and community organisations, the UDF and the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), the black consciousness movement.

Because the immediate problems street committees are facing are of a social nature rather than political, people have put ideological differences aside and act as a united force, prepared to die with or for their neighbours.

Even tribal divisions have been bridged by actively participating in the street committees.

In Soweto the emergence of street committees have ensured that the rent boycott proceed in a well organised manner, also helping to spread it as far as possible.

In Port Elizabeth the street committees have seen to it that "scabs" do not take jobs of the striking General Motors workers.

The minority government is shaken so much by the widespread unity on grassroot level, that was brought about by the emergence of the street committees, that they have been detaining people mainly to question them about street committees.

Although the minority government will try their utmost best to, according to their long term strategy, break down all democratic structures, the people of Soweto and all the other townships are adamant; the government might be able to slow down their strive for democracy but will never be able to force them to surrender.

Mr. Lauren A. is a correspondent of The People's Korea in South Africa... Ed.

Seoul Charged with Anti-Communist Bid

(Continued from page 1)

on the question.

"This is the height of brazenness and ignorance," it said.

"If they truly felt a threat from our construction of the power station, they should have proposed a talk soon after our side announced this project, instead of seeking it after aggravating the north-south relations as now over the question of our peaceful construction," the Nov. 28 statement said.

Noting that Seoul remained silent until 3 months after the DPRK announced its plan to construct the Kumgangsan Dam, the statement said that they abruptly came to take issue with the dam construction "when the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of students and people gained rapidly in strength and a call for a 'state policy' for unification came even from the 'national assembly', shaking the political situation."

It charged the Chon junta with its abuse of the DPRK's dam construction for their criminal purpose of "seeking to find a way out of the acute crisis of their rule in the anti-communist campaign."

"On this occasion, we solemnly declare with a warm compatriotic feeling that our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station would on no account inflict any losses upon the south Korean people, our flesh and blood and fellow countrymen," the statement added.

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